### THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Review of the Democratic Convention.

The Revolution in the Party Complete.

Major General Slocum Accepts His Nozaination on a Johnson Platform.

The Republican Party Ticket Already Defeated.

The Reconstruction Policy Accepted as the Dividing Party Line.

Thurlow Weed Checkmated by Governor Fenton in the Custom House Patronage.

Is Preston King Arrayed Against Andy Johnson?

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13, 1865.

The following letter of Major General Slocum to John A. Green, Jr., has been furnished by him for publication ecause of the publication of other alleged private cor

view to set at rest the efforts to injure General Slocum by allegations that he accepted the nomination because hostility to the President, growing out of the question of arming the Mississippi militia:-

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, Miss., August 31, 1865. My Dran Str.—Your favor of the 22d instant has just come to hand. In reply I would state that I am in favor of the principles which appear thus far to have governed President Johnson with regard to the Southern States; that is, to allow these States to decide who shall and who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage. In few words, I am in favor of returning at the earliest practicable period to a government of I believe the true interest of the country de ads a more economical administration of affairs, an civil for military courts, and a more careful observance tion, and if the convention should nominate me for retary of State, I shall accept the nomination.

you before the assembling of the convention leaves here the matter in your hands, knowing your friendly feelings vention should not adopt the platform you anticipate I trust you will not press my name. I am, very respect Tully, your obedient servant, H. W. SLOCUM.
To John A. Green, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.

## Our Albany Correspondence.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. litical history of the State as one of the most extraordinary events of the kind. The democratic axlom that ion. Indeed, the leaders did not want to be formally se, after the manner of the Japanese usage -kari. It was eminently a convention of the peo-There were no speeches, except such as were absolutely demanded by the progress of the business in hand, nor st, intelligent and thoroughly resolved upon its There was not even the customary skirmish hind so well possessed of its own purposes and so direct and complete in its process of carrying them out. It is dal about its management, where its results excite

The great reason of the success achieved was the simand the paramount importance of the ideas by sai strife for nominations to secure office and pelf, it rtv. that controlled every material action and exprescommon formula with his fellow from the district at e other end of the State. This was generally expressed

We must recognize, support and endorse Andy John

"We must have a sound democratic platform of true

pecially bring back all those who have left us, recognizing also as largely as possible on the ticket and the platform

"The ancient discipline of the party must be enforced These four sentences present the ideas of every dole

rate and the success and sagacity with which they were worked out show the carnestness and unanimity with I am entirely at fault, as you will also find every other

source of information, for any of the usual intrigues and the inevitable budget of chicanery which characterize a political convention. The platform and the ticket were de up with simplicity and directness. The nomination of Attorney General alone occasioned any exhibition of pointed contest. Samuel J. Tilden was advanced for this cago platform. He was opposed by others as the chairman of the committee which framed that fatal document. B. Haskin's services, advanced his name, while Haskin himself was arging James T. Brady with characteristic dy or Haskin, their names were withdrawn and that of John Van Buren substituted at the desire of Peter B. York delegation unanimously presenting his name, to the acclamation of the convention. It is Van Buren was had in view, both in the suggestion of

Van Buren was had in view, both in the suggestion of his name and in the manner of its reception. The manual of Silas Wright was conceded to him, and the leadership of the party accorded to his option.

There was no trouble about the platform on this occasion. The Maine resolutions, cut from the current newspapers, were accepted on all sides and found in the cands of three-fourths of the delegates. There was even a curious mannimity about the omissions which it was thought advisable to make in these resolutions. They was thought advisable to make in these resolutions. They was thought advisable to make in these resolutions. They was to take the shape in which they were finally storted. Some effort was made by Comstock, Tilden and a few of the Seymour men to exclude the last resolution, which so strongly and unqualifiedly endorses resident Johanon, and they also offered a number of

others, about the habeas corpus, the Cabinet, the military arm of the government, &c., which had strong partisan expressions, and, being deemed unnecessary, received little consideration at the hands of the committee. This withdrawal or SEMOUR.

I am satisfied that Seymour's presence was not either an original act of his own judgment or prompted he his friends. Certain emissaries in the republican interest had instigated John A. Green and a liew of Seymour's partisans to cause him to be else liew of Seymour's partisans to cause him to be else liew of Seymour's partisans to cause him to be else liew of Seymour's partisans to cause him to be else liew of Seymour's partisans to Castain attaches of both Weed and Fenton keymour book his place in the convention, but found almost in a false position. His friends realizable seymour took his place in the convention, but found almost in a false position. His friends realizable light in a false position where pullers were defeated in their little scheme for stigmatizing the solid and earnest councils of this convention as a "Seymour hypocrisy."

The acquiescence of all the extreme men of the party

ing D. is also, advised his withdrawal, and he wisely acted by on their judgment. The republican wire-pullers were defeated in their little scheme for stigmatizing the solid and earnest concils of this convention as a "Seymour hypocriay."

The acquescence of all the extreme men of the party in the administions and platform shows that the revolution has been most therough and comprhensive.

MADOR GENERAL SLOCUM CORNEL BY SOMETION ON THE ANDY JOHNSON PLATFORM.

The distinguished military position of General Slocum challenges the envy of the opposition. In this regard his peer cannot be presented on another ticket. The only resource of the republicans will be to endorse him or be defeated. Whatever may be said of his political record, it is certain that his nomination at the head of the democratic ticket was based upon a definite expression of his views in a letter which had barely time to reach the convention the night before its formal sitting on the 6th instant. His name was to be presented only on the condition of the convention of decarring and adopting Andy Johnson's policy in regard to the restoration of the Southern States, exactly as it has been presented in the platform adopted. His friends placed this correspondence in the hands of Colonel Cauldwell and John A. Green, and it is of a later date than that alluded to in the Syracuse Journal. The talk about his declining is all partisan bosh. The well defined line between President Johnson's policy and that of the radical Chase Jacobins was indicated in the communications of General Slocumi, and his nomination was made precisely on this ground. His views are not those of the radicals, but have the exact limit of the democratic creed, as sot forth in the platform adopted by the convention. Here, then, is the great test—the absolute dividing party line. No traditions or professions of obsolete dogmas, but the practical great question—the admission of Senators and Congress, and the ground and several proclamation and convention has exploded the proposed State

will be 60 with it? was never so much of a puzzle as now.

Mr. Weed has furnished him with bondsheen, Messrs. Blatchford and Carrigan, with his private room and with the able clerk of the State Senate thus giving him all the necessary spoons and utensits for serving out the Castom House soop to the old guard of the irrepressible conflict throughout the State. But the raticals boast that they have checkmated this. Word and Governor Fenton have just returned from Washington. The naticals claim that Fenton obtained an agreement ratified by Seward, Senators Morgan and Harris, and even the President, to the effect that nebody shall be proscribed from the fat things because of his autogonism to Weed, and so long as he stands otherwise in good faith on the Johnson platform. So that Preston King is in office ostensibly in the in-

stands otherwise in good faith on the Johnson platform. So that Preston King is in office estensibly in the interest of Weed, but he can be of no service by removing and appointing at Weed's solicitation. The radicals claim that they have the patronage, and that they also have the conventions, and that Weed cannot issue his 10 U's, endursed by Preston King, in any reliable shape, so as to reach those conventions at this stage.

By the CESTON BOUGH ARRAYD AGAINST AND JOHNSON?

If the radicals have thus checkmated Weed what is the state of the case in regard to the democracy? Have they not come out squarely upon the administration platform? It is not certain now that in the contest between the President and the Chase-Sumer-Slevens faction that the democracy must be ultimately Andy Johnson's main reliance? How stands it, then, about this patronage? Will the Andy Johnson democrate be assailed by the Preston King tidewaiters?

COLATION—THE CUSTON HOUSE AND THE CAUNET.

It is to be presumed that the new Collector will have the discretion to use his position and its influence with a view to the vital crisis in which the President must flud himself before the next Congress. Can be rely on either of the divided factions of the republican organization? Whichever of these factions he may side with, will be not need the solid and permanent support of the democracy? The action of the convention to be held on the 20th may determine the bearing of the proposed condition of parties. It cannot now extend to anything more than the accession. The democracy must be the basis of the future party of the Union, and those who take their places in its ranks om alone be sure of eventually being with the President, the restored Union and the lattings of President, the restored Union and the fat things of President, the restored Union and the hat things of President, the restored Union and the fat things of President, the restored Union and the fat things of President in the interest opposing the democraciatic ticket they will be found wo

Delegates to the Union State Convention At a Union county convention, held at Horseheads to

day, Luther Caldwell, Israel McDanolds and Tracy Beadle were chosen delegates to the State Convention. News from Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 9, 1865 Spain has evacuated St. Domingo. The revolution which broke out there last month, in which Califal was named Protector, is all over, and the Dominicans hope

In yesterday's papers appears a singular official an-nouncement from the effice of the Secretary of the Royal Andencia, or Supreme Court, that for the space of fiftee days proposals will be admitted from persons of color for the position of executioner (that office being vacant); and the lucky recipient, if a free tegro, will have a salary of nonety dollars per month, and the usual hangman's fees, if a slave obtains the office he must produce his master's permission, receives only half the wager and is ledged at the [sc].

Kirby Smith is still in Matanzas, rather broken in bealth.

DESTRUCTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Hon. R. B. Boylston, of Winnsbero, S. C., long known as a preminent politician of that State, died on the 4th He was a bative of Charleston, but removed to Fairfield district, where he gained great distinction at the bar, and was for several years the representative of that district in the State Legislature, in which he occu-pied, in succession, the positions of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and speaker of the House of Repre-

sentatives.

The How Lyman A. Chardlen, for the past three years State Senator from the county of Morris, New Jersey, died at his residence in Rockaway, on the 11st inst, of dropty. Mr. Chandler was a lawyer by profession, and practised at Morristown for many years. In politics he was a democrat. He was fifty four years of age.

was a democrat. He was fifty four years of age.

SPOTEWOOD ACCESTING WASHINGTON, Esq. died at his residence at Middleport, Ill., on the 24th vit., aged 54 years. His father was Bushrod Washington, Jr., son of Colonel William Augustine Washington, who was brother of Bushrod Washington, sen, Judge of the United States Supreme Court; the latter was the son of Lawrence Washington, brother of George Washington. The deceased was as near akin to the Father of his Country as any living. By his death a valuable relic—the goiden seal which the immortal Washington wore while living, as his private and official seal, how descends to his oldest son, Bushrod D. Washington.

### VIRGINIA.

General Lee Applies for Pardon Through with a Complimentary Endorsement-The Proposed Visit of the Preside,nt to Richmond, &c. OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12, 1865. JUDICIAL.

A commission will issue from the time of the Secre ary of the Commonwealth this forenoon appointing Andrew S. Fulton Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Cir cuit. This district consists of the counties of Grayson,

in the Tenth Judicial Circuit, occasioned by the death of Hon. R. H. Fields, who was appointed on the 16th ult., will be filled by Governor Pierpoint to-day in the ap-pointment of Mr. E. R. Watson. These appointments were determined upon late last evening by the Governor

Carroll, Wythe, Floyd, Pulaski and Montgomery.

The Richmond Whig of this morning has the following interesting information relative to the application for pardon made by General Lee and the generous course pursued in relation thereto by Lieutenant General Grant

pursued in relation thereto by Lieutenant General Grant. The Whig says:—

Upon the appearance of President Chason's proclamation of amnesty, or not long thereafter, General Lee determined to avail himself of its invitation to apply for special amnesty. Whesher in coming to this determination he was actuated by motives of interest or by a desire to influence those who would be governed by his example, there is no occasion for us to express an opinion. We happen, though, to know that General Lee never failed to dispatch these who, considering themselves proscribed by being excepted from the amnesty, meditated expatriation, from carrying any such purpose into execution. He urgently counselled all who approached him on the subject to remain in the country, encouraging them to hope that, by acquiescence in the new condition of affairs and an energetic effort to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the State, Virginia could again be made the abode of prosperity and happiness.

His application for parton, if we are not mistaisen, had been prepared, and was about to be transmitted to Washington, when a super-serviseable judge, holding a federal court at Norfolk, caused an indictiment to be found against him, with a number of other distinguished gentlemen, for treason. Thereupon General Lee, instead of forwarding his application to Washington, enclosed it to General frant, with a note calling his attention to what had been done at Norfolk, and remarking that if, according to his (General Grant's) understanding of the articles of capitation, he (General Lee) was liable to indictment and prosecution for treason, then he did not feel at liberty to make the application for pardon. But if General Grant's understanding were the reverse, then General Lee's note promptly, and in the most complimentary and friendly terms, enclosing a letter he had addressed to Washington in forwarding the petition, taking the ground that, under the terms of the surrender, the proceeding at Norfolk was wholly imadmissible. This brought to a sudden clo

ble to his successful antagonist.

Bumors reach me just as this despatch leaves of a very private dinner given at Millward's Hetel, in this city, inst evening, to the rebel General Joseph E. Johnston, at which a large number of men of loose though pr. tentious loyalty assisted. Here wership, I hear, constituted the warp and woof of the entertainment. General Johnston is understood to have accepted the presidency of the Danville Railroad.

VIRGINIA FAME NOTES.

The financial report this morning shows that the notes of the Bank of Berkeley have advanced from fifty to sixty cents, Bank of Rockbridge from twenty-three to thirty, and the Eank of Farmont from sixty to seventy-five

cents.

The visit of the President.

Charles Palmer, the Union patriot in Richmond at through the war, who, it has already been stated, was appointed chairman of a committee, at the late qualific Union meeting, to invite the President, his advisers an friends throughout the country, to the hospitalities of Richmond, gives us the results of his mission to Washington in the following card:—

ington in the following card:—
INVITATIONS FROM THE REPLE OF RICEMOND TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CARENET.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RICEMOND—As one of the committee appointed by a mass meeting, held in the Capitol squary for the purpose of inviting the President of the United States and his Cabinet to whit this city and partake of its hospitalities, I proceeded to Washington on Saturday, the 2d Inst., and on the Monday morning following called at the Department of State on that patric and greatest of statesmen, the Honorable William H. Seward. Marred and scarred as he was by the assassin's knife, he received me in the most cordial and datering Marred and scarred as he was by the assessin's Khile, he received me in the most cordial and dattering manner, and, after reading his invitation, desired me to accompany him the next day at twelve o'clock to be introduced to the President and Cabinet. To this I readily acceded. My reception by them was in the highest degree cordial and dignified. My interview with the President was necessarily short, but highly gratifying, as he regarded me as coming to him, with a heart true to the South and my whole country, representing those of similar feelings.

The invitation with which I was charged gave blim manifest pleasure, and he expressed both a desire and intention to visit Virginia, as also his native good old North State, when the season and his public dutiesgrill admit of it. These two States, especially, he said, should have remained in the Union, and were not (I think he said) fairly carried out of it.

He spoke with much feeling in relation to the unhappy situation of Richmond, and of the condition of the South generally, which, I think, he will help as much as circumstances will allow.

Take him all in all. I do not believe any prond monarch. me in the most cordial and dattern

mstances will allow. Take him all in all, I do not believe any proud mo ector, if she will come up to his requirements ch ully, and accept with true heart the terms of reconst

tion offered.

With one voice and with one heart we will greet his coming to this old commonwealth with joyous welcome. Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen, CHARLES PALMER.

CHARLES PALMER.

REFLETED.

Captain John S. Gibbs, of Major General Turner's staff, this morning received a letter of transmissal from the War Department at Washington, notifying him that he had been breveted a Major in the United States Volunteers, "for meritorious services in the field" during the late war. Captain Gibbs, who is from far off Maine, was formerly an artillery officer in the regular service, whence he resigned, only to be recalled to the field by General Turner, to participate in the culminating honers of the campaign that ended in the surrender of Lee's army.

A board, consisting of Major Stephenson, Dr. Bancrot and Captain Corlies, was appointed to-day by Genera Miles to examine into the amount of hospital property destroyed by fire here during the war. The board with

By order of the Secretary of War, the board appointed to investigate into the management of the hospitals here has suspended its sittings. Captain Corlies, recorder of the board, has sent to the War Department the minutes

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12, 1865 The United States frigate Maccionia suled to-day Annapolis and the storeship Phelpa for New York.

The steam fire engine stable, in Cove street, Norfoli vas set on fire by an incendiary and destroyed.

General Pennypacker, who was wounded at the cap hospital for his home in Westchester, Pa., accom-panied by his aid, Captain Barnum.

The captain of this post, Andrew Ainsworth, has re-turned to duty, having fully recovered from his severe illness. ture of Fort Fisher, has so far recovered as to leave the

Jersey City News.

ALLECKO BIGAMY.—A woman named Mina Schultz was aken before Justice Pope, of Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. Peter Schultz, of New York, made affidavit that he was married to the accused in 1842, and that they lived together, as man and wife, until May 1863, when she left him, and in January, 1865, married August Schmidt. The latter named was also arrested on a charge of adultery. The prisoners were held to ball in \$500 each to appear for trial.

ALLEGED ROBBERT.—A young man named John Ford was brought before acting Recorder Bedford, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with robbing Jeremiah Coffee of \$5. Coffee took out a five dellar bill when it is allege that the accessed enatched it from him and ran away, bu was subsequently arrested. He was held to bail for trial Contagion.—Late on Tuesday night the oyster sloop Pa cific of Staten Island, was run into by the Jersey City ferry boat Newark, at the entrance to the ferry slip, and

THE WINGOSKI AND ALGONQUIN.

Vinooski and Algonquin seems to be as far distant as it was a month ago. The trial between the two vessels, as previously announced in the HERALD, is to obtain a test of two different styles of marine engines in vessels of the une tonnage. The engine of the Winooski was constructed by the Navy Department, under the direction of Chief Engineer Isherwood; that in the Algonquin was Chief Engineer Isherwood; that in the Algonquin was made by Mr. Forbes, of Providence, R. I., from plans and drawings by Mr. Dickerson. The government, at great expense, appointed a board of ten competent engineers to superintend the trial, under strict orders to have the test impartial in every respect. The Wincoski (the naval vessel) has been ready for two weeks, and from Mr. Dickerson's own statement the Navy Department were given to understand he would be ready at any time to proceed with the trial. Upon one pretence or another he has had the trial postponed, and from present indications the postponement promises to be to an indefinite period. The engines of the two steamers were put in motion on Tuesday, during which the Algonquin (Dickerson's boat) made thirteen and a half revolutions with sixty-five pounds of steam, while the Wincoski made sixteen turns with thirty-five pounds of steam. The test thus far proves the Wincoski the superior vessel. The sea trial will, however, give a better opportunity to judge of the merits of the vessels.

THE IRON-CLAD MIANTONOMAH. completed, and will be ready for a trial trip within week or ten days. It is said by many scientific men who

week or ten days. It is said by many scientific men who have visited her that she will no doubt surpass in speed any of the iron-clads of her class now affoat. The following is a complete list of her officers:—

Commander—Daniel Ammen.

Lieutenaus—Wm. Whitehead and Thomas C. Bowen.

Acting Master—J. C. Dutch.

Surgon—James McMasters.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—F. C. Imlay.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Andrew Inlis; Acting Second Assistants, Albert J. Doty, Wm. Denion and John Moore; Acting Third Assistant, Charles W. Brown and Frank Van Brunt.

Mates—Ed. Bird and Adam K. Baylor.

Boatswain—Henry E. Barnes.

Gunner—James D. Bortman.

Curpenter—O. H. Gerry.

THE SUPPLY SHIP RHODE ISLAND.

THE SUPPLY SHIP RHODE ISLAND. The supply and transport steamship Rhode Island Commander Alexander Murray, will sail for Aspinwall in few days, taking as passengers a draft of seamen and marines for the Pacific squadron. They will be sent per railroad across the lathmus of Panama, and thence con-veyed to their several stations.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUT OF COMMISSION. The venerable old frigate North Carolina has been put out of commission as a receiving ship, her upper spars storeship for ordnance stores. The Vermont is now the permanent receiving ship of this station. Her commander, Captain A. H. Kitty, was noted in the Mississippi squadron as one of the most daring officers attached to that squadron, and lest an arm by being blown up on the Mound City when that vessel was disabled by a rebel

teer Lieutenant, commanding, from Charleston via Port Royal August 26, arrived at Boston yesterday morning She left at Port Royal the United States ships Malvern (Admiraf Radford), New Hampshire, and O. M. Pettit. The squadron is reduced to six vessels. The John Adams is one of the few sating vessels now in commission. She was built in Charleston, S. C., in 1798, and presented to the government by the citizens of that place. A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Admiral (Baron) Diedelin, commander of the French West India squadron, who arrived here on Taes-day in the frigate Thetis, will pay an official visit to the Brocklyn Navy Yard at two o'clock this afternoon. He will be welcomed by the usual naval salute, manning of yards, ac., and be received in due form by Acting Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, the commandant of the yard.

REPORTED FOR DUTY. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. L. Morgan reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for duty yesterday.

ANOTHER SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT VESSELS A government acction sale of some fifteen surplus gov Monday, the 18th and In addition to the published list the steamship Memphis and the bark Arthur will be

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT THE ERIE BA

SIN, SOUTH BROOKLYN.

A sale of government vessels took place at the Erie lacin yesterday at noon, resulting in the disposal of the following steamers, at the annexed prices:-Propeller City of Richmond, 444 tons, to Smith & Dunning, for \$4,700; propeller De Molay, 1,295 tons, to Benner & Brown, \$88,500; propeller Sentinel, 350 tons, to John Codman, \$7,100; propeller Charles Osgood, 364 tons to V. H. Brown & Co., for \$4,660; sidewheel sten son, 761,tons, to H. S. Hammill, for \$7,500. ernor Chase, liknois, Guide and Cossack we drawn. PERCETON OF MECHANICS! WAGE

We were slightly in error yesterday in the statement of the amount of reduction of mechanics' wages which is to go into effect immediately. The following are the facts:—Salimakers, from \$3 50 to \$3 25; carpenters, from \$4 to \$3 50; shipsmiths, from \$3 75 to \$3 50; canikers, from \$4 50 to \$3 50; mastinakers, from \$4 50 to \$3 50; mastinakers, from \$4 50 to \$3 50; boat builders, from \$3 56 to \$3 25; riggers, from \$4 to \$3 50; machinists, from \$3 50 to \$3 25; hod earriers, from \$2 50 to \$2 25. In the amounts paid to masons and laborers there is no reduction.

NEW UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS It is said that a new style of full dress umfo lar to that worn before the war, will be ordered for offi core of the Navy. The report occasions considerable grumbling among the officers permanently attached to the Navy, as it will entail a heavy expense on them.

NEW SALUTING BATTERY. A splendid saluting battery is now being erected on the Cob deck, and will be finished about the 1st of Oc-

THE ROBBERY ON BOARD THE DONEGAL. The result of the savestigation ordered by Acting Re dmiral C. H. Bell into the circumstances connected with the robbery of the Paymaster's safe on board the United States steamer Donegal has been concluded, and the report has been forwarded to Washington.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT. applying for work, but unfortunately there are but fe vacancies occurring. The rule is now that no civilian i

South Carolina. GENERAL GILLMORE'S ORDER ON THE RESTORATION OF GIVIL AUTHORITY.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 30. BRADQUARTERS, DEVARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 8, 1865.

In order to remove all seeming conflict of jurisdiction between the civil and military authorities throughout the State of South Carolina, promote the preservation o quiet and good order, relieve the people as much as pos sible from all uppecessary restraints of martial law and reduce the expenses of the military establishment, it is First—That the Superior and Circuit Provest Courts

will continue in operation as heretofore, and shall have as against any and all civil courts, exclusive cognizanto try and adjudicate all cases where freedmen and othe persons of color are directly or indirectly concerned This will not be so interpreted as to restrict the authorit of the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

and municipal officers who shall have taken the annesty oath last prescribed, and who, if they belong to either of the classes excepted from annesty, shall have received executive parion, will be allowed to resume the exercise of their official duties, under such of the laws of South Carolina, in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, as are not inconsistent with the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President, which laws and preclamations are in all cases to be respected.

Third—it being impracticable to establish and preserve military poss is sufficiently close proximity to maintain a perfect mistary police in every portion of the State, the civil magistrate will be allowed to make arrests in all cases of breach of the public peace; but the arrests of freedmen and other persons of color, when rendered necessary by the absence of the military, will in all cases be immediately reported, and the custody of the person or persons arrested promptly transforred to the nearest military commander.

The functions of civil officers who disregard this order will be suspended. By command of Major theneral Q. A. GILLMORE.

W. L. M. Burgers, Assistant Adjutant General. and municipal officers who shall have taken the amnests

No Epidemie in the Oil Regions. PITHOLE, Pa., Sept. 13, 1865. the oil regions are without any foundation. Those hav ing friends in this section of the country need have no

anajety in this respect, as the general health is good.

## THE WIRZ TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1865. On the opening of the Wirz Military Commission this morning Colonel CHIPMAN submitted the following

Colonel Chipman, Judge Advocate:—
Six—Captain Wirz has been pronounced by the surgeous this place to be too much prostrated to be able to appear before your court to-day. Very respectfully, you obedient servant,
Capt. and Military Sup't Old Capitol Prison.

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1865.
Captain Wist, Superintendent O. C. Prison:—
CAPTAIN—I have the honor to inform you that Captain
Wirz is unable to leave his room to-day. He is suffering
from nervous proctution. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. M. FORDA A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

After the reading of the record of yesterday the Cour asked Mr. Baker if he was prepared to furnish the names of the witnesses who on Monday he charged had been

know the witnesses by name, excepting three or four of them. He would, if he could, give their names with the peared to be satisfied with the inference drawn from the

Mr. BAKER replied that it was impossible for him to

fact that the counsel is unable to give the names of any witnesses alleged to have been tampered with, and to le it be placed before the public. tice Casey, of the Court of Claims, showing that this gen tleman had given his willing consent that the Commission should occupy the room of the Court of Claims. The

sion occupied the room by courtesy, and that the Commission had not taken possession of it for the purpose of

object of Colonel Chipman was to show that the Commis

adjourned till to-morrow morning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 11, 1865 I notice that it has been stated that R. B. Winder, late Post Quartermaster at Andersonville (Ga.) prison, now in Hitchcock, Provest Marshal at Fortress Mouroe, The exact manner and occasion of his arrest are as follows:-He was, at the time of arrest, residing at Drummond-town, Eastern Shore of Virginia. A detachment of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, under command of Captain

P. Hobon, was doing duty at that place, and upon not ing that his name was mentioned in the charges again. Wirz, the commander of the detachment at once telrigidly guarded." Lieutenant Burnham Cowdery and Lieutenant G. C. Chamberlin, of the Ninth Vermout, were ordered to arrest him, and they brought the notorious individual safety to headquarters.

#### THE ARMY.

General Israel Vogdes, of Brooklyn, has been relieved of the command of the district of East Florida, and has returned to his home to be mustered out of the service. FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD
TO HIS DIVISION.
HEADQUARTER, THERE DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORES, I
GREEN LAKE, TEXES, AUGUST ARMY CORES, I
GREEN LAKE, TEXES, AUGUST ARMY CORES, I
SCIDIERS—An order assigning me to duty in another
department dissolves our official relations. It is therefore necessary I should take leave of you. Had it been
consistent with the views and orders of the government
I should have greatly preferred conducting you to a rendezvous near to your houses, there to have seen you
mustered out of the service and bidden you a final
adea. It is ordered otherwise, and, as good soldiers,
we must submit cheerfully, and perform with alacrity
whatever duty is imposed on us.
Your military career has been glorious. You can retrospect the astory of your participation in the war for
the suppression of the atrocious rebellion with the proudcet satisfaction, unalloyed by any festing of regret or
sorrow save that which you feel for the brave comrades
who fell on the battle field or who have been disabled
and mainmed for life. To the bereaved and afflicted I
am sure you will ever extend the cordial sympathy of
gallant soldiers.

As a right fairly won you can blazon on your banners a
long roll of the proudest historic names—names which
symbolize some of the hardest fought fields and grandest
vectories of the war. Your fair fame as soldiers will be
the richest legacy you can bequeath to your posterity.
It will be a priceless inheritance.

Soldiers' remember that as you have been the preservers of our nationality in the great and terrible domestic
war, you must consider yourselves the custodians of our
mational honor and dignity and rights, and be ready to
do battle for these great interests whenever they may be
imperialled, whether by a domestic or foreign foe. Having esserted the principle of free government in the sup-

It is highly probable that I may chance in the future

# Important to Cigar Makers.

Before Commissioner Osborne.
SEPT. 13.—The United States vs. Joseph Philman in this case the accused was charged with selling certain nternal revenue stamps, known as cigar stamps, with

It appears from the report of the Collector of Interna Revenue that a discovery has been lately made in the department that considerable quantities of revenu cigar stamps had surreptitiously got into the hands of cigar manufacturers, and that fictitious names of inspect-ors were signed to them and that by this means the government had been derneded of a large amount of

Inspector Harvey had employed a detective to trace the offence to the outside actors to the fraud, and this led to the arrest of the defendant. The detective called upon Felman and purchased from him ten ten-dollar cigar stamps used for putting upon boxes of cigars upon which the Internal Revenue tax has been paid. These stamps were in themselves genuine, and it was only in the use they were put to that the wrong consisted, and in giving them a false value by the fictitious signature of an inspector. The first batch of stamps were in blank; but subsequently the detective purchased other stamps from the accused, signed S. Allan, to represent an inspector, though there is no inspector of that name in the city. The accused was then arrested. The government chaim that these stamps soid by defendant are within the meaning of the statute "Counterfeited, false or made a resemblance to the general stamp with intent to defraud the government of the United States."

Defendant's counsel contended that the selling of the stamps is made no offence in the law—that the statute says, "Shall knowingly use the stamps"—not to the case where a man sells them.

The statute in the case provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall authorize the collectors, asses-

where a man relisthem.

The statute in the case provides that the Commissione of Internal Revenue shall authorize the collectors, assessors and Assistant Treasurer of the United States only to have possession of those stamps for the purpose of delivering over to the inspectors of districts as they may be control.

ft did not appear in evidence how the defendant came

into possession of them.

The statute in the case is vague and obscure and open to different interpretations.

The Commissioner reserved his opinion.

#### The Indian Council. FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 12, 1865.

papers showing their desire to treat with the United States, and their wishes in relation to churches, schools and internal improvements. The Commissioners stated that a treaty of peace would be prepared and presented

for signatures to-morrow. action in the war, saying the names of their chiefs affixed to treaties with the rebels were used without their know-

Colonel Pitchlynn, rebel Chief of the Cherokees, arhere on Wednesday or Thursday.

The National Telegraphic Union which has been in

President; L. H. Smith, Treasurer, editor of the Tele-grapher, and General Supply Agent; J. C. Upham, of Bos.

## THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Contest Decided-The Fleetwing the Winner by One Hour and Forty-one

The race between the rival yachts Fleetwing and Henrietta was decided yesterday, the former vessel being de-clared the winner of the match by one hour and fortyone minutes, according to the log kept hourly on board the competing vessels.

at eighteen minutes to eight o'clock on Monday morning last, and at half-past eight o'clock were out of sight. A slight south-southeast wind was blowing at the time, and the Henrietta led the race, while the Fleetwing was someand subsequently died away completely. Throughout the entire voyage the weather was unsettled and extremely varying, a clear, unclouded sky alternating with thick fogs, and light winds with rough breezes. known as a "drifting race," and as such was decidedly lacking in incident and general inwere sighted by the Flectwing, and at five minutes to twelve o'clock the same vessel passed the lightship of Sandy Hook, the Henrietta hailing the ship upwards of an hour later. Both yachts were then steered towards Greenpoint, and came to an anchorage at a late hour is the afternoon, when the owners and friends returned to

hands, but that the race is by no means regarded as a decisive proof of the sailing qualities of either vessel.

# THE ANNUAL FAIRS.

The American Institute Pair:

Institute all was bustle and activity. In the machinery placed so that the entire machines there can be ken in motion. Artists jostled silversmiths, who in turn forced their way through carpenters and other trades men mixed up with market gardeners and piano manu facturers. Photographers examined the location of their specimens in every light. Telegraph operators kept up a ceaseless "click, click," while the whir of count

specimens in every light. Telegraph operators kept up a ceaseless "click, click," while the whir of countless seewing machines accompanied the plane tuners, who were busily occupied in their own department. Committee men rushed about giving orders, while the public looked on in wonder at their zeal.

Evening came, and although the exhibition was far from being complete in every respect, still it contrasted very favorably with its appearance on the previous evening, and when eighted up and thronged with visitors, whose attention was divided between Dodworth's band and the articles on exhibition, the scene was not unattractive.

Among the many specimens of art and manufactures exhibited there is one which at the present time is worthy of some amount of attention. The Bishop Gutta Percha Company, 201 Broadway, exhibit a specimen of a "deep sea cable that can be laid successfully." This cable differs from others manufactured in being exceedingly light, being devoid of the iron armor which rendered the last cable so heavy. It is composed of No. 9 annealed from were, weighing one mile 350 pounds, flitten of No. 19 copper wires specially land round this, the same length of which weighs 475 pounds. Three coatings of pure guitta per na then follow, weighing in all one mile 457 pounds, first coating of manifa yarn short lay specially, one mile 350 pounds, resond coating of manifa yarn long lay reversed, one mile 540 pounds, making a gross total of 2,162 pounds for one mile of cable. The cable itself possesses vast strength, good conductibility, and is not at all liable to kink; merver it has no iron armor to interfere with the guita percha usulation.

A number of other interesting articles are on exhibition, and the armory at Fourteenth street, which has so often resounded with the martial tread of the members of the Twenty-second regiment, promities for some time to each with the rustling of drincing and patting of waterfalls.

UTICA, Sept. 13, 1865.

The annual fair of the State Agricultural Society, in spite of the inciement weather, has thus far been a perfeet specess. The grounds are the post ever used by the Seclety, and the accommodations unsurpassed. The mber of entries is two thousand one hundred. The total receipts up to the present time amount to four thousand four hundred delians. This morning a heavy rain storm set in and continue

until ten o'clock. This, of course, kept thousands of visitors away from the city, and the receipts are not as large as was expected. The weather to night is pleasant, and the prospects are promising. A great display is expected to-morrow.

The exhibition in the different departments is highly

The competition in sewing machines is exceedingly spirited; all the leading manufacturers are represented. The awards have not yet been made.

Major General Hooker, Postmaster General Dennison, ex-Governor Seymour, ex-Governor John A. King and several other notables were on the grounds to-day. A delegation of New York thieves arrived this morning; but they were announced in advance, and have been closely watched.

Governor Fenton left Albany this the State Fair at Utica. National Horse Fair at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sept. 13, 1865. The Borse Fair has been a great success to-day. Over ten thousand people were on the ground. There splendid exhibition of family horses and matched horses. Old horsemen assert that it was the finest show in these chases ever seen in this country; it was certainly the finest ever seen in this country; it was certainly the finest ever seen in this city. The whole management, as well as the display of horses, gives the best of satisfac-tion. To-morrow promises to be a great day, both for display of horses and for fast trotting.

Non-Arrival of the Asia. There are yet no signs of the steamship Asia, now due at this port with Liverpool Ates of the 2d and Queens

The Steamship Africa Outward Bound. The steamship Africa sailed at ten o'clock this morning with twenty-two passengers for Hallfax and fifty-one

for Liverpool. She takes out \$13,258 in specie. General Grant and party arrived at three o'clock, and

tion of Mayor Thomas and a few citizens, where he will receive the public to-night.

cupy apartments at the Lindell House.

News from Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, 1865. The European capitalists left for St. Louis this morn-

The Ohio State Fair opened at Columbus yesterday The entries were larger than at any previous fair Governor Anderson yesterday tendered the office of State Treasurer to Mr. Finn, of Elyria, formerly Vice

> Internal Revenue Case. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1865.

The Freeman's Journal of to-morrow will contain Judge. Nelson's opinion on the matter of R. L. Cutting and others versus Gilbert & Shook. The motion for an in junction against the assessor and collector is denied for reasons set forth in the opinion, and the parties are left to their remedy at law.

National Telegraphic Union.

session in this city since Monday adjourned this evening, to meet in Baltimore on the second Wednesday of Sepember, 1866. Several amendments to the constitution and by laws were adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-C. W. Hammond, of St. Louis, President; W. H. Young, of Washington, Vice Tobacco is a shade firmer Hemp, \$1.70 a \$1.75 for prime undressed. Cotton active at an advance. Sales at \$9.50, \$450. Mo., Corresponding Secretary. The delegates were entertained to night by a banquet at the Briggs House,